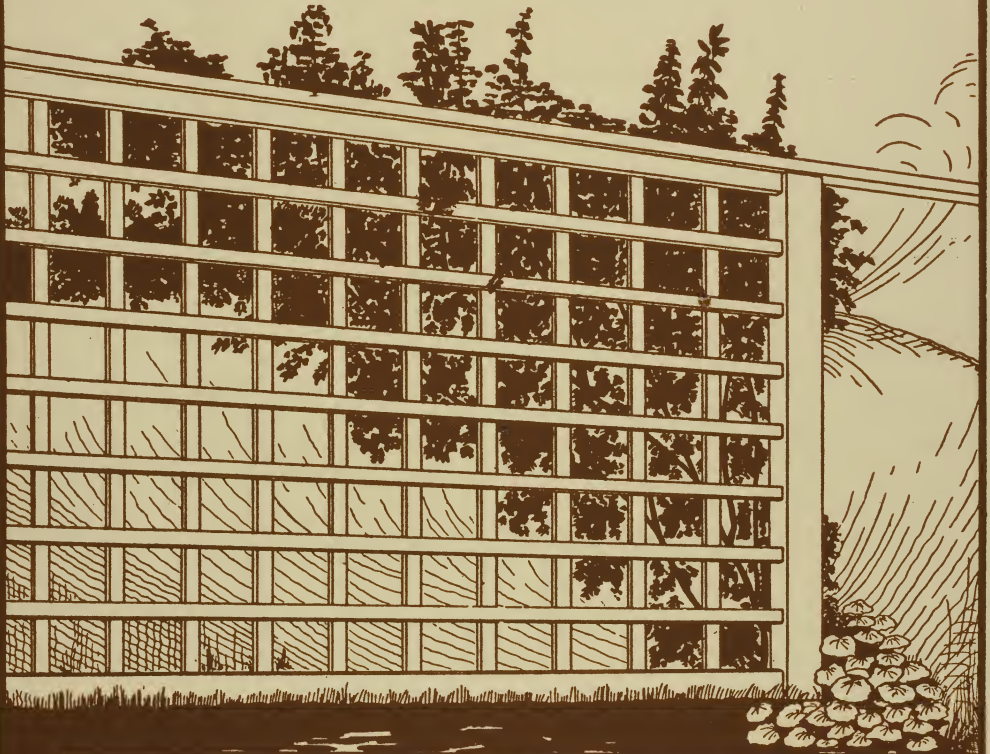


# California Garden



## IN THIS NUMBER

### City Planning

In Our Elfin Woodlands - - By *Ralph W. Sumner*

The Flower Garden . . . By *Mary Matthews*

Sun Dials - - - By *G. R. Gorton*

Garden Lady Stories for Boys and Girls

AUGUST, 1921

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# The California Garden

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No. 2

## CITY PLANNING

As recently as about eleven years ago the city of Chicago adopted a "City Beautiful" plan. Chicago is ordinarily regarded as a more or less progressive city,—the word "Chicago", losing its original significance, has come to be commonly accepted as a synonym for "hustle", but it is almost a hundred years since this city was first laid out, and it is only with the short period of eleven years that a comprehensive plan has become a fact. Perhaps after all, too large a proportion of this spirit of hustle is like a dog chasing his tail—lots of speed, but not much progress. And to think that in this country of remarkable progress in many things there are many other and some older cities than Chicago which have not yet a basic plan for the beautification, or even for the arrangement and grouping of their municipal buildings!

However, now that Chicago is committed to a plan, the city has been "carrying on" in

a large way, and with the ideal before it. Over \$75,000,000 has already been expended on public and private improvements in line with this definite plan, and the work is going steadily on. The carrying out of this plan has attracted much attention from other cities both far and near, and the excellence of the results attained thus far will undoubtedly prove the much needed stimulus to those cities which have so far been laggards. When one comes to consider it, it is, after all a bit inconceivable that a human institution as large and important in the scheme of things as a city should be constructed and maintained under the absolute lack of any plan except a street plan, and in some noteworthy instances this appears to have been almost overlooked as well. No other phase of human activity would be expected to remain operative under such an arrangement, but, at least until very recently, that is what we expect our cities to do.

## Strive to Make Amaryllis Popular

### A Plant Easily Grown by Amateurs

The beautiful amaryllis is something of an aristocrat among flowers and is not well known by the country at large. While at the present time the amaryllis is not extensively handled in this country, either by florists or as a house plant, it lends itself readily to such use. It is not difficult to hybridize, and, while it requires 18 months for the seedlings to come into bloom, the display in the greenhouses of the United States Department of Agriculture, when early 1,500 plants were in flower, amply proves the possibilities both as regards numbers and variety.

#### Grow Seedlings From Crosses

In England this plant has for years been much more popular than here and the breeders and fanciers often secure prices which to the amateur seem exorbitant, yet good sorts can be had around \$2 per plant in the English trade. But the amateur will get a large part of his satisfaction out of growing this or any other plant that lends itself readily to hybridization by growing seedlings from crosses he has made between parent plants of his own choosing. The element of chance

which is a factor in such work gives zest and encouragement.

Even a small collection that is handled the same as dahlia bulbs by planting out in May and lifting in late September will give a rich reward for the trouble. Plants handled in pots plunged in a border during the early summer and dried off in the autumn and stored in a frost-free cellar during early winter may be brought out and flowered in April. This is a plan that has been followed by flower lovers for many years with satisfaction to themselves and to their friends.

Besides the methods mentioned, which apply particularly to the northern tier of States, the amaryllis may be grown the year around as an outdoor plant in Florida, southern Texas, and in Southern California. By the three methods described, namely, growing in borders, in pots, or as an outdoor plant, it can be flowered throughout the entire extent of the country. The least satisfactory method is that of handling it in borders, but as a pot plant plunged in sand or cinders during the

*Continued on page 8*

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

## THE TORREY PINES RECREATION PARK AND NATIVE PLANT GARDEN

By G. L. Fleming

Situated at the northern limits of San Diego, and on the principle highway into the city, the Torrey Pines forest and its picturesque setting form a most magnificent gateway park.

Any group of trees so located would, naturally, offer possibilities for park purposes. The Torrey Pine group goes further and offers, together with the possibility of developing one of the most unusual recreation parks, the opportunity for establishing a unique native plant garden. The Torrey Pine is probably the rarest tree in existence. Growing in association with this tree are more than thirty shrubs and woody plants that are in many respects superior to those of their kind found in other sections of the county; this would indicate that the soil is very rich and well suited to plant growth. This fact, together with the climatic conditions afforded by the rugged topography of the locality, makes practicable the establishment of a wide range of plant material.

This county of ours is, without a doubt, one of the weathiest counties botanically in the United States. Her floral range is from the sea-coast on through the higher mountains and down onto the desert. If we were to extend this range to include all the plant material within a radius of one hundred miles from San Diego, or from the Torrey Pines, we could bring together one of the greatest native plant collections in the world.

Data is now being gathered and plans formulated that may mean that representative trees, shrubs, and woody plants, of this greater range will in time be established in the canyons and on the mesas of the Torrey Pines Park. These plantings will be carefully placed, so that they will fit in a natural way with the pines and indigenous shrubs, and with one another.

In connection with the native plant garden there will be; a nursery and propagating grounds, and in time, a botanical museum, library, and re-search laboratory.

Plans for the recreation park include; roads to some of the view points outside the main pine planting; trails to all the places of interest in the park; a lodge, where refreshments will be served; a service station for autoists; well equipped picnic grounds; an out-of-door theatre which will feature a wild flower festival every spring, a week of drama each summer, and which will always be for the benefit of lovers of Nature; and all else that it will be possible to accomplish for the enjoyment and good of the public. This will be Your Park. Its object will be to teach the conservation of all of Nature's works, to use them and enjoy them in such a way that all of the people for all time may know of their beauty and usefulness. The one general ruling will be—Keep the park natural.

## MANURING

For all practical purposes in allotment cropping, the best organic manure that can be applied to the soil is farmyard manure. This contains the elements that are necessary for the proper development of the various plants, and carries the plant nourishment in the most easily assimilated form. Owing to the displacement of horses by motor and other forms of vehicular traffic, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain farmyard and similar manure. Therefore, care should be taken to collect together all leaves possible and stack them. To this heap should be added all kinds of garden waste, road-scrapings (avoiding those from tarred roads), shoddy, cotton-waste, waste leather, and similar things of a like nature, that will decay and assist in soil fertilizing.

Those living within easy distance of the sea can obtain a good substitute for farmyard manure in the form of Seaweed. It should be applied in a fresh state to lands of light texture, and in a half-decayed state to heavy texture soils. Farmyard manure mainly from the pig-sty or cowsheds should be applied to light soils, whilst long stable litter, (i. e., horse-dung with straw bedding material), will act best on heavy ground.

All the soot and wood ashes that can be secured should be utilized, being carefully stored till required, and added to the surface of the land as a dressing in the coming spring. Old gardens benefit greatly by a rest from the usual manuring, receiving instead a good trenching and a liberal dressing of lime and wood ashes.—Gardening Illustrated.

## Fall Flower Show Cristobal Building Balboa Park, Oct. 8-9

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# In Our Elfin Woodlands

By RALPH W. SUMNER

Wild flowers, like people, dress for comfort during the hot days. Also their styles are just about as varied. The "Crystal Ice-plant", for example, sheds its large, thick leaves of Spring, and wear mere bracts in their place. Most "Tarweeds" wear a sticky coat to keep the dryness of summer out. There are some people who insist that woolen underclothes keep out the heat, which is true in some instances. In a somewhat similar way a great many of our southern and desert plants are clothed with wool. This protects them from drying winds and heat. Think of the many deciduous trees whose foliage keeps the sun from burning the bark, shades the ground from hot rays, and shelters their fruit. Just like a lady's parasol, or wide-brimmed hats are to humans. A few minutes' thought make us realize how near the desires of plants are to the human family. Think a little about this comparison. It is fully worth while and will lead you to much pleasant contemplation.

In spite of this protection it is natural that the life of many plants are periodically coming to a close, others taking their rest. After maturing their seed there is a period of growth. On this new growth the embryo buds of next season quietly and almost unnoticed form, ready to swell and burst as Spring's command rings out.

August brings to us a number of new blossoms. "Isocoma" (*Isocoma veneta* vernonoides), a many-stemmed, leafy, sometimes sprawling weed is beginning to bloom. It has numerous yellow heads at the summit and is plentiful enough to be rather common. An-

other rough-looking, hairy inhabitant of vacant places, growing as tall as a man or more, and bearing a panicle of quite attractive yellow flowers is "Heterotheca" (*Heterotheca grandiflora*). In canyon bottoms are noticeable white bunches of slender stemmed plants, the buds hardly in sight, but soon you will recognize it as the "Small-headed Everlasting" (*Gnaphalium microcephalum*). Its cousin, *Gnaphalium bicolor*, has passed its blooming season, and is easily distinguished by its warker green, sticky leaves.

Now that I have mentioned a few of the weedy-looking summer bloomers, I must introduce two of the real summer beauties. Walk along the streambed of the dry-wash in Powderhouse Canyon and you cannot fail to miss them. The first, which is now nearly gone, is the delicately cut, deep-red blossoms of "Indian Pink" (*Silene laciniata*). (Notice the specific name *laciniata*, meaning lacinated or cut.) This delicate beauty is not so easy to get home in good order, as its slender branches are very brittle and sticky. Generally they arrive with broken stems and wilted



INDIA PINK (*Silene Californica*)

Photo by G. G. McLean, Carpinteria, Calif.

blossoms. I would therefore make an appeal, to leave them growing untouched, and carry away instead a mind picture of them with white blooming "Buckwheat" as a background, whitened "Wild Oats" amongst it, and a boulder-strewn creek-bed in the fore. Now meet its rival, just about a half month old, and due to bloom till after you have read this. "California Fuchsia" or "Hummingbird's Trumpet" (*Zauschneria microphylla*). with very leafy and numerous stems this per-



ennial, always holding its attractive light-gray foliage, is now a flower bedecked plant also of the dry creek side. The long tubular fuchsia-like flowers decorate the summit of each stalk in flaming color, and one can well believe that one of its common names was given it while some humming bird sipped nectar from its base.

There is a particular flower that is blooming now that most people would pass by thinking it only a weed, but not so "Mrs. Hummer". Just because it is so covered with green, narrow bracts that the flower hardly can be seen, is no reason for her to pass by. She has the key to the nectar chamber and at will draws from its sweetness. It is a sprawling, much branched plants and its rough exterior is quite deceptive. One would declare that handling this plant would mean stained, sticky hands, but on the contrary, its foliage is clean though somewhat rough. The common name "Bird's-beak" (*Cordylanthus filifolius*), is well taken for it has a real beak and wide mouth. Force it open and you will see queer-shaped stamens and purple marks. Both foliage and flower are interesting under a lens. Do you carry one in your pocket when out in the "Elfinwoods"? It will more than repay you, for there are beauties untold where you least expect it.

"Crystal Ice-plant" (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*), and its near cousin "Small-leaved Ice-plant" (*M. nodiflorum*) are both making their last stand against the heat and drouth. The white star-like flowers have mostly given over to deep red fruits. In fact the whole plant is suffused with red and green, its crystals full of color and still doing duty as a water-jacket.

Our giant among grasses still swishes musically in the canyon breeze. It does that the year around for it is an evergreen perennial. Just now it is in full bloom, its long tassels waving to and fro in the fitful breeze of the canyon bottom. It is not at all unusual to find a group six to seven feet tall or even more. Its stalk is well covered with leaf blades which are responsible for its tuneful sound. Its name "California Wild Rye" (*Elymus condensatus*) proves its right to be musical for while we may sing about "Coming Through the Rye", it sings for the same "ladies" and "laddies" a song of the wilds that is just as understandable to nature lovers.

Another perennial is a decidedly bunchy bunch grass called "Saccato" (*Epicampes rigeus*). It grows in short, stout, stiff clumps, and when the wind does get a chance at it, it only shakes its long, stiff spikes in negative reply. Its flower spikes are narrow and longer than most other grasses of its size.

The other common bunch grasses have gone to seed, but I cannot refrain from mentioning at least one whose slender beauty and grace is a favorite. It is "Anderson's Stipa" (*Stipa eminens* var *Andersoni*). In its bloom of full grasshood the flower spikelets are purplish

and hang gracefully from slender glistening stalks. A low setting sun reflects itself upon these tiny pendant blossoms changing it and a seeming halo into gold. Surely Solomon's purple and gold did not outshine such beauty as this, even "in all his glory".

It may seem to the casual observer that the dry summer landscape has lost a good deal of its interest, but if you will buckle on leggings to keep out occasional dry stickers and observe at short range, yes, and with your hand lens doing duty you will see some beautiful colors and textures that seed capsules wear; some are glistening and hard, others are dressed in silky wool, many have gossamer wings that float them away on the breeze, and some, cruel looking thorns or stickers that catch in clothing or shaggy hair of animals. What wonderful interesting things has nature for those who have eyes to see. Some very wise scientists will tell you that all this beauty was not made for appreciative man, but that these wonders were only fulfilling a demand of nature to protect themselves and replenish the earth with their kind. That they have a distinctive purpose in life entirely their own, and that man is not in their vocabulary. I have a very great respect for science, for it stands upon the ground with both

*Continued on page 7*

—BUY W. S. S.—

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# The Flower Garden

By Mary Matthews.

Carry on the work of last month, that is watering, cultivating; after each water give a mulch of fertilizer where needed, if possible. Keep spent blooms and seed pods removed—this will much prolong the season of bloom; keep walks clean and tidy up generally. In olden times flower gardens were called "pleasure gardens" and everything was done to make them attractive at all times, though frequently a much smaller space was given to them than at the present day.

Dahlias, chrysanthemums and cannas, likewise zinnias, in fact anything of this nature that you are growing along for fall bloom will need a copious supply of water and manure,—water at least once a week. These long hot days with the drying winds are apt to be hard on them. So many persons are apt to think that when a plant has reached maturity, that is, has made its growth and is blooming that very little care is required, when really just at this period is the time it needs most diligent attention.

Seeds of the wall flowers, *Myosotis*, pansies, mignonette, hollyhocks, etc., can be planted now in the seed boxes, the little plants to take the place in late winter and early spring of those that have spent themselves. Always when replanting, renew your soil, by turning it over to a good depth, and then working in old well-rotted manure,, except where your beds are given up entirely to bulbs. In this case substitute bone-meal, and use the manure in the spring when the leaves begin to spear through the ground, as a top dressing. Get your beds and borders in condition this month as the following two or three months are or ought to be busy times among the flowers. Any of your perennial favorites will, as the bloom season wanes, begin to send out new growth round the base of the old stools. If these are cut clean from the parent plant (that is, when they have formed good, new roots) and are carefully looked after, watered and cultivated they will give you a goodly increase,—this is especially true of the penstemons, golden rods—hardy asters, and many plants of like growth.

Shift your seedling primulas and cinerarias, after they have made two or three leaves, into other boxes. Make the soil light and sandy and keep the little plants cool and moist, but not wet or they will damp off. Plant seeds of *Schizanthus* for spring blooming. The last of this month *Watsonias* and *Freesias* should go in. Send for catalogs. Visit your local seedsman and see what they are going to be able to furnish, make out and

place your orders early. So many of us forget that right now in the midst of our summer is the time to plan and plant our winter and early spring gardens. And if not too late when the garden reminder reaches you, do go and see the Dahlias and Zinnia gardens in Balboa Park, and as you go up to the Botanical Building, of course, you will look for the *Eucalyptus ficifolia* on the left hand side, a glorious mass of scarlet in the midst of green in several places. Mission Cliff Gardens, too, are showing a fine lot of dahlias and zinnias with more to come later.

Give all the time possible to preparation for the Fall Show.

## NOTES ON HEDGE PLANTS

(By K. O. Sessions)

The following plants have been used for hedges in and about San Diego with success. Height desired, location, and soil are each important factors in making a selection.

Native plants used are The Catalina Cherry (*Prunus integrifolia*). The Wild Cherry, (*Prunus illicifolia*)—*Atriplex* Breweri, the Grey Saltbush, by the sea. Monterey Cypress, *Abelia rupestris*, Japanese Box,—*Jasmine floridum*, Privets in several varieties both large leaf and small—*Ligustrum sinensis*, *Ligustrum nepalensis*, are both small leaf varieties and *Ligustrum Japonica*, the large leaf variety. *Glorie deRosemanes*—the ever-blooming red rose. The strawberry gauva, *Dodonea viscosa* is recommended by the United States Government and is promising but has not been used as yet.

*Acacia Verticillata* will make a large and thick hedge and *acacia latifolia* is useful near the sea and for a large hedge or wind-break.

The pepper tree, set 8 feet apart and trimmed back once a year makes a beautiful large hedge.

For acreage property when soil is good the California Christmas Holly—*Photinia arbutifolia* would be both hardy and useful for berry selling at Christmas.

Flower shows are the means of getting new people interested in flower growing. Flower shows should be promoted wherever possible, and the prize list should be made attractive and in sufficient detail to enable those who show to stand a good chance of winning. Prize money should be divided into at least four parts, first, second, third and fourth prizes.—Madison Cooper in The Flower Grower.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.



# SUN DIALS

By G. R. Gorton.

The sun dial is regarded by many authorities as the most ancient of human inventions. No doubt primitive man made such crude observations as served his purpose to divide the day into two or three parts—possibly with regard to meals—from the shadows thrown by trees or a spear thrust into the ground. From that it is easy to see the steps which led to the evolution of the scientifically constructed sun dial.

While there is no doubt as to its antiquity, neither is there any very exact record as to actual date of its coming into use. The earliest mention occurs in the Scriptures (Isa.

phere, consisting of a hollow hemisphere placed with the rim horizontal, and with a bead or globule in the center. This was regarded as sufficiently accurate at that time.

In the Piazza Monte Citorio, Rome, an obelisk which still stands there was brought from Egypt by the Emperor Augustus to form the gnomon of a great sun dial marked out in lines of bronze in the Campus Martius.

Sun dials became quite common in ancient Rome, from 293 B. C. on. The death of Cicero is said to have been prophesied by the omen of a raven striking against the gnomon of a dial with such force as to break it off. What is said to be this same dial is still in existence in Italy.

A sun dial is of necessity of two parts—whatever the form of these two parts may be, to-wit, the **stile** or **gnomon**, an edge of metal plate placed parallel to the earth's axis and pointing toward the pole; and **dial plane** or face, upon which is marked the direction of the shadows.

The types of dial planes are variable. The **horizontal** dial is on the plane of the horizon. When perpendicular to that plane a dial is designated as a **vertical** dial; when parallel to the equator, as an **equinoctial** dial and so on. Other names are north, south, east, west, polar dial, declining dial. **Cylindrical** dials wherein the dial face is, obviously, in the form of a cylinder is another of the many forms it may take. The dials ordinarily seen in gardens are of the horizontal type.

To go back to the history of the sun dial, it is noted in the Arabian influence a tendency towards simplifying the complicated forms which were typical of Greek construction. These changes were probably wrought about the first of the 13th century. Abu'l Hassan is credited with tracing the dials on cylindrical, conical and other surfaces. The use of equal or equinoctial hours was first suggested by him. It was considerably later—estimated by various authorities at from one to three hundred years later—but probably following the introduction of a balance clock about 1370, but how long after is not accurately recorded.

In 1531 an interesting albeit inaccurate relative of the sun dial—the moon dial—was designed by Sebastian Munster, but was of no particular importance scientifically. In fact even the sun dial itself began some two hundred years later to be regarded less as a scientific instrument and more as an ornament; to which place it has been finally relegated, until it is doubtful today if many persons even know the principle upon which it is constructed.

One writer on the subject in 1870, tells us that "Sun Dials are the commonest things

*Continued on page 9*

## ANCIENT SUN DIAL



CHURCH NEAR BRIKEN.

48:8), "Behold I will bring again the shadow of the degrees which is gone down in the sun dial of Ahaz ten degrees backward." This was in all probability the first of a long succession of sun dials reaching down through the ages from the 8th century B. C., to the present date.

To this day, in Upper Egypt, natives place a palm leaf stem in an upright position in the ground, arrange a sort of clock dial around it from stones, and make their observations as to time from the position in which the shadow stands.

Following the sun dial of Ahaz—some 450 years later—a Chaldean astronomer—one Berossus, constructed the hemicycle or hemi-



# THE JULY MEETING

The regular evening meeting of the Floral Association at the home of W. L. Frevert was one of the most enjoyable which has been held during the entire year. Before the meeting was called to order opportunity was given for those present to inspect the lath house—and practically the entire yard is under lath. Every year shows new and charming developments in the Frevert lath house—a pioneer by the way, in the lath house idea.—and at this time the plant residents were at their best. The glass house was filled to overflowing with many old plant friends and some new acquisitions.

A transient guest was a most remarkable group of Gloxinias from the Putnam home. These were of the size and colorings which frequently appear in seed catalog illustrations but are seldom seen "in the flesh". Rather oddly, the plants were grown to their present state of perfection in the attic of the house. This suggests a use for that portion of the house which is usually regarded as a sort of by-product.

The more formal meeting was called to order in the open area in the centre of the lath house, which adds charm to the whole. The president spoke of plans for the fall flower show, emphasizing the fact that the Floral Association particularly desires a large number of smaller exhibits—from one flower up,—as well as the more comprehensive displays from the large gardens. The suggestion was also made that specimens be brought to the various meetings to add interest.

A. D. Robinson, the speaker of the evening addressed the meeting on the appropriate subject of the lath house. Among other suggestions he pointed out the fact that in an ideal lath house the light and air should be permitted entry from all sides—the function of the lath being to modify sun and wind. As to design he recommended the pergola type of house as being freest from objectional architectural hideousities too often seen. Mr. Robinson stated that it was his belief that it was possible to produce too light soil conditions in the lath house and cautioned against that fault—especially where the soil is naturally light to begin with. He recommended very strongly the liberal use of cow manure, spread three inches deep over beds and kept moist. He characterized as his "three best bets", first a sort of glorified knife for digging,—constructed by Mr. Lawrence along the lines of a Cuban Machete,—but heavier in the blade; second, a chain and fixture for hanging-baskets, obviating the use of wire, etc., and third, "Nertera depressa" as a ground cover, a thrifty, rapid growing, but withal a dainty, graceful plant for the lath house.

Mr. Robinson expressed his entire approval of the general plan of the Frevert lath-house,

suggesting that the lath house should adjoin and be part of the dwelling house—an outdoor living-room, opportunities for which are not offered anywhere in the world as in Southern California. He recommended spacing the lath approximately one inch apart, except on the north, where the space should be slightly greater. The lath should, he said, run north and south. Where possible, he urged the use of sides of growing bamboo or similar material for the sides as giving a more open effect than lath.

The program committee, through its chairman, Mrs. Hinson, requested that suggestions be made to the committee as to plans for the ensuing year. Mr. Lawrence renewed his suggestion that the day for the afternoon meetings be changed to Saturday. Sunday was also suggested, and the matter was left with the committee to decide.—G. R. G.

## IN OUR ELFIN WOODLANDS

*Continued from page 4*

feet. It accepts only what can be proved, but changes have come and will come in science as well as in man's opinion regarding these things. Most men and women know that there are influences working in their lives that cannot be seen with the physical eye, that cannot be felt by touch, or heard, yet are with us and cannot be denied, but science so far is barred out of this knowledge, because it cannot be proved with two plus two make four.

Let us, however, glory in this fact, that man is made with an appreciation of all beauty, that his eyes are made to see it, his ears to hear and that beautiful nature has been created with a distinctive object and purpose of pleasing mankind, and of making him better, as well as its own career of replenishing the earth with its kind.

"For ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace; the mountains and the hills shall break forth before you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands."

**Send Floral Ambassadors  
from your garden  
to the Flower Show  
Oct. 8th and 9th 1921  
Balboa Park**

## FARM WANTED

Wanted to hear from owner of a farm or good land for sale reasonable. L. Jones, Box 551, Olney, Ill.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

# THE JULY OUT-OF-DOORS MEETING

By K. O. Sessions

The July out-of-doors meeting was a visit to the garden and orchard of Major and Mrs. C. W. Darling at Chula Vista. The attendance was excellent although the distance was great, and the non-members present were conspicuous.

One of the main objects of these delightful garden outings is to interest more people in the possibilities and the real joy of gardening about the home.

San Diego offers the best opportunity in the United States for an out-of-door life and the garden gives that same charm that the well furnished and planned house does to the home.

The garden, however, is full of life, developing and changing each week, and full of keen and wholesome interest. Children raised in a garden will certainly have much more in their lives to enjoy.

The Darling home has age so that the roses are on the house top—the Ficus repens has covered the west end and the chimney. The citrus trees are large and in full bearing; the saucer peach, of Australia was ready for eating, as it is the earliest variety to ripen.

The collection of berries in the west field was of great interest to all. The yellow raspberry was making an extra good growth and should bear heavily another year, though bearing some this first year. The Giant, almost every bearing raspberry was interesting although the quality of fruit is not so good. The Mammoth and Himalaya blackberry are successful growers and producers but the thornless Burbank blackberry is a failure, except as an horticultural achievement and curiosity. Berries are small, very seedly and lack in flavor and the vine grows to great dimensions.

The Cary thornless blackberry is the variety that bears good fruit, both in size and flavor in one year, and abundantly the second year.

A good assortment of vegetables—fine looking corn occupied an acre with alfalfa for the thoroughbred chickens.

The handsome fan palms bordering the entrance driveway are Erythea Edulis or Guadaloupe fan palm from the Islands of Guadaloupe 200 miles south of San Diego. This is probably the finest group of this variety in the county and is considered one of the very best of all fan palm. A near relative is the blue fan, Erythea armata, from Lower California (?) only 60 miles below the line at Campo. When in bloom it is very beautiful—one specimen in the Coronado Hotel Court, another at Dr. M. O. Terry's on Coronado are well worth observing. Both are slow growing palms and in consequence are not quite so popular—though both are very desirable.

A short discussion of remedies for the worm that infests our corn brought out the facts that "Corona Dry" and red pepper were both a success when dusted on the new silk when it first appears.

Miss Sessions answered questions.

Delicious fruit punch was served beneath the palms.

The two fine places adjoining were also of interest and visited by many.

Mrs. Darling has been specializing in the Polyanthus narcissus known as the "Chinese Lily" growing the bulbs for the wholesale market, and each year her stock has been growing larger. California is fast increasing the bulb and seed growing.

## STRIVE TO MAKE AMARYLLIS POPULAR

*Continued from page 1*

summer and dried off in the autumn it gives great satisfaction as a house or conservatory plant when brought into flower in April or early May.

### REDS ARE MOST COMMON

One of the features to strive for in the production of hybrids is to secure plants with large flowers of uniform color throughout. As a rule the colors of the amaryllis which are most frequently met with are shades of red. Departures from these colors, some of which are not attractive, are desirable; and the amateur or professional should strive to get satisfactory shades of pink and of white, which work in England and in the United States indicates is possible.

Pure white flowers are very rare, but have been produced. Good pinks are almost equally rare, but the work of the specialists of the Department of griculture clearly shows that flowers with such colors are within the range of the horticulturist. It is the thing which is unusual and difficult of accomplishment which really makes the striving worth while. The amaryllis offers such a field for the venture-some plant breeder.

The difficulties of taking flowers to a flower show and properly staging them are greatly magnified by most flower growers. Necessarily it needs some considerable experience to know just what to do and how to get the best results. It is a simple matter to cut a few gladioli, for instance, stand them in water for several hours, pack them tightly and wrap carefully in paper and carry them with you to the show. The stems may be covered with waterproof paper, or oilcloth, to prevent wetting through the wrapper. Don't cut with more than one open bloom, especially in warm weather.—Madison Cooper in "The Flower Grower."

## SUN DIALS

*Continued from page 6*

possible in China. You cannot get into your chair or palanquin, but a flat board, with a dial fixed in the centre is put before you.

\* \* \* " far cry indeed from this to the automobile clock which in these times start us in the face and lie about the time.

In Constantinople all of the principal mosques are equipped with sun dials, and this is said to be customary among the Turks in building a mosque, so that the many hours of prayer may be accurately observed.

At one time in one or two European cities a signal gun sun dial proclaimed the hours of midday by the booming of a cannon fired by means of powder ignited from the rays of the sun through a lens.

The portable dials, while not at all resembling those commonly used for garden ornamentation, form a very interesting class. Probably the simplest is the human hand in an upright position with a stick held between the finger and the thumb. Even a wooden shoe was utilized as a portable sun dial—the heel forming the gnomon, the lines indicating the hours being drawn on the instep. The Chinese make a portable tablet dial with a string for a gnomon, and with moon dials marked on one side and sun dials on the other. Many forms of ring dials have been constructed, both portable and otherwise. The gnomon in this case is a hole in the ring through which a shaft of sunlight may strike upon the dial marked upon its surface.

A very dainty and beautiful form of portable dial was evolved in 1550 by Bartholomew, the then Abbot of Aldersbach, Bavaria. The ancient dials still to be seen in England are sturdy, soiled in design-typical of other things English. Many towers and buildings throughout the British Isles are themselves dials—of the vertical type.

A sun dial without a motto is but half complete. Many interesting such might well be placed on modern day dials.

A dial in the Fens throws out this challenge to the clock makers of the world:

"A clock the time may wrongly tell,  
I, never, if the sun shines well."

This preachment occurs on a church porch in Yorkshire, "A day may ruin thee. Improve this hour."

On many dials throughout Great Britain this motto appears, "ab hoc momento pendet aeternitas" (For those who have forgotten their school Latin we translate), "On this moment hangs eternity".

A hospitable inscription is borne by a dial cabaret in St. Savin, "A toute heure soyez les bienvenus", "Welcome at all times.

A motto which has been noted on dials on the Riviera, in Milan, and elsewhere, "Afficitis lantae celeres gaudentibus horae" was somewhat freely translated by Dean Aford as:

"To them that mourn the hours are slow,

But with the joyful swiftly go."

The first two words alone may be used with equal force and translated "Slow to the sorrowful."

We like the sentiment embodied in a sentence inscribed on a dial in Florence, in the cloisters of the Certosa, Val d' Ema, "Crepusculum mens nesciat." "Let the mind know no twilight".

Probably the following thought has been translated into more languages and expressed in more forms than almost any other of the hundreds of mottoes observed, "Horas non numero nisi serenas", "I count the bright hours only."

Many references, both religious and otherwise, are made to the uncertainty of life, the fleeting of time, etc., etc.

## THE GOLD PHILOSOPHER'S MUSINGS

"Of making many books there is no end," wrote Ecclesiastes, the preacher, many, many years ago, and so there seems to be no end in these latter days of the making of books by those devoted disciples of the garden who are gifted with literary ability. One of the most charmingly written books that has come to my notice was written several years ago by Frances Duncan, entitled "The Joys of Gardening," and was intended to serve as a "first aid" to the beginner. To read part of the first chapter of the book, under the caption, "In Praise of Gardening," is to want to read more. In this chapter, the author, who was one time garden editor of the Ladies Home Journal, says:

"One of the sweetest characteristics of a garden—chiefest, I think, of its '1,000 delights'—is that its charm is wholly unrelated to the amount of money spent upon it. The simplest of little gardens may have more of this lovely and endearing quality of charm than the most pretentious of estates. For garden art for the sake of aggrandizement always misses charm. The display may have cost thousands, but if the purpose is to make as startling an effect as possible for the astounding of the visitor or passer-by, rather than the pleasure and happiness of the owner, such gardening must always miss charm. Like the prayer of the pharisee, it 'has its reward,' and is seen of men. The kingdom of art, no more than the kingdom of heaven, is entered into that way."—"The Flower Grower."

## Fall Flower Show Oct. 8th. and 9th.

Trifling with wildcat speculative stocks offers conclusive grounds for divorce from your bank roll. Be true to your Liberty Bonds if you want to stay married to your money.

—BUY W. S. S.—

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## SOURCE OF CHAULMOOGRA OIL FOUND IN FASTNESSES OF BURMA

**Prof. J. F. Rock Returns from Eleven Months'  
Exploring Trip in Asia.**

**Secures Sufficient Seed of Taraktogenos**

**Kurzii to Start an American Plantation to  
Produce Chaulmoogra Oil Which Has  
Been Found to Cure Leprosy**

The first photographs ever exhibited of the tree, *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, in its native habitat, which is the source of chaulmoogra oil, the remarkable leprosy cure, were shown to the Botanical Society of Washington, June 27, in a stereopticon lecture by Prof. J. F. Rock, plant explorer for the United States Department of Agriculture. Prof. Rock has just returned from an 11 months' exploring trip through remote portions of Siam, Burma, Assam, and Bengal. He was one of few white men ever to see *Taraktogenos Kurzii* growing, a remarkable circumstance in the face of the fact that the oil from the seeds of the tree has been prized as a leprosy remedy for hundreds of years. The explanation is that the trees grow in the fastnesses of the jungle in regions infested by various wild animals, and hitherto the seeds have been brought out only by natives, who collect them at no specific times, hence the uncertainty as to a regular supply.

**Trees Bear at Eight Years.**

The principal immediate result of Prof. Rock's exploration was the sending of enough of the seeds to the United States Department of Agriculture to assure the establishment of a considerable plantation under American jurisdiction. The Hawaiian Government has set apart 100 acres of ground for the purpose. The trees, while they attain great size and age, come into bearing, it is believed, within eight years after the planting of the seed.

Chaulmoogra oil, as a remedy for leprosy, has been known to a greater or less extent for centuries. Prof. Rock, in fact, while in Asia, discovered in old Buddhist histories a legend of a Burmese king voluntarily exiled for leprosy about 1,000 years ago who cured himself with the oil, and likewise effected the cure of a beautiful young woman whom he afterwards married, founding a dynasty. Because of the inaccessibility of the forests producing the oil, however, no European people made any effort to study and apply the remedy until 1856, and then the British scientists who undertook the work distributed seeds of an entirely different tree, which have not the same curative properties, and it was not until 1899 that the mistake was discovered.

In 1902 investigations were begun by Dr. Frederick B. Power, then director of the Wellcome Chemical Research Laboratories of London, and now engaged in research work in the

Bureau of Chemistry, Department of Agriculture. Dr. Power and his coworkers isolated some new physiologically active acids from chaulmoogra oil and the same acids were obtained from the oil of certain species of *Hydnocarpus*. He also prepared the ethyl ester of these acids in which form the remedy can be injected into the muscles, and a sufficient quantity can thus be introduced into the system to effect a cure. It is in this form that the oil has been used with the Hawaiian lepers, 200 of whom have apparently been permanently cured.

Prof. Rock said that the news of these cures had had the result that persons who had previously concealed their disease came forward and acknowledged being leprosy victims in order to receive treatment. Realizing that world-wide circulation of the fact of these cures would result in a heavy demand for the very meager supply of *Taraktogenos Kurzii* seeds, certain interests in Hawaii arranged with Prof. Rock to obtain seeds from their native source for propagation. The first effort was made in 1919, while Prof. Rock was on his way to Java, reforestation problems for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Experiment Station. Because of travel difficulties he was unable to penetrate to the actual source of supply at that time, but sent seeds of the Siamese species.

Last year he went to southeastern Asia as the representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. The expedition was largely a blind chase for the reason that nobody in the settled portions of Siam and Burma appeared to know exactly where the trees producing chaulmoogra oil were located. Small quantities of the seeds trickled out to civilization at intervals, sufficient to supply the small demand for this drug, as previous to the Hawaiian experiment it was not regarded as a cure, but rather as a palliative remedy, the remainder being sold in the native bazars, and this was about all that was known.

**Starting on a Perilous Journey**

Prof. Rock made his start at Bangkok, the principal city of Siam, and journeyed north about 300 miles to the town of Chieng Mai. This trip was accomplished partly by railways. He camped in the forest northwest of Chieng Mai, especially in the mountain ranges of Doi Sootep and Doi Choin Chieng, where three species of chesnuts were encountered. From Chieng Mai to Roheng and thence a journey was taken by houseboat on the Meh Ping River, then across a range of hills lying between the Meh Ping and the Salwen Rivers to Moulmein, lower Burma.

On this journey he discovered many species

*Continued on page 12*

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

# BOYS' AND GIRLS' PAGE

## GARDEN LADY STORIES

(U. S. Bureau of Education)

### THINK-FOR-OTHERS AND THE MAGIC EYES

#### PART II

"Mother!" cried Think-for-Others in great excitement, "I'm going to plant potatoes." And she did. One beautiful thing about Think-for-Others was that the minute she thought of a good thing to do, she went and did it. She never postponed.

"If you want me to," said the Garden Lady, "I'll tell you exactly how she did it. The Garden Book you know told her how to do it.

"Think-for-Others laid her nice, smooth medium and large potatoes out in the attic where the bright light shone in nearly all day. She kept them there for two weeks. By and by funny little sprouts began to pop out of the eyes. Then she cut them in pieces as the Garden Book said. She put two eyes to a piece. 'Eyes ought to be twins,' she thought.

"She prepared her trenches carefully, just 18 inches apart, and filled in the little trenches with soil, and pressed it down quite firmly. She thought she could hear little whitey-green, sprouty, voiceless voices chanting under the ground:

"We see! We see!  
Better times to be!"

"In due time the lovely potato plants came eagerly 'over the top.' Then Think-for-Others worked up the soil around the young plants to hold them up. Oh! It was great fun!

"Then, Think-for-Others began to cultivate them. She broke up the crusted earth carefully with weeder and hoe. Six or seven times during the season she did this. She did it very carefully. She never hoed more than an inch or two deep. She was careful not to cultivate when the ground was still too wet; for that made the earth pack. She never allowed any weeds to get a foothold; for they are just some of old Famine's ugly thoughts that fly over the earth and take root. When the weather was dry, she watered her garden with the garden hose. Sometimes she made little trenches between the garden rows and let the water circulate in them. She sprayed the plants just as the Garden Book said, and thus kept all insects away

"By and by, she had the results of her labor for the home table, and a proud girl she was.

"What has all this to do with the horrid Ogre Famine? Why, you see," said the Garden Lady, "Think-of-Others told lots of people about it, and everywhere the work spread, and boys and girls got to thinking and working at the same kind of work. Then old

Famine heard about it, and he began to be frightened and to pine away. For food was being sent to the pale children in those unhappy lands. And the people were growing strong so they could work for themselves. Finally, old Famine grew so weak he fell asleep, and men came and cleared away the poisonous forest of Ignorance, and filled up the Cave of Misunderstanding with the good ground of Common Sense.

"Why can't we raise some Magic Eyes?" said the children.

"Indeed we can!" cried the Garden Lady. And they did.

#### AN OLD HOME SPEAKS

I stand beside this roadway old,

A thing unloved alone,

Save for the lilacs whose sweet scent

O'er fifty years has blown.

I know the glance of passerby

Who through each window sees

The quiet rooms that shelter still

The ghosts of memories.

They pass the garden's weedy aisles,

Where roses long have died,

And see the bitter herb-of-grace

Profuse on every side.

But they shall know why peace is mine  
And have contentment, too.

When ivies climb the graying years,

And rose has changed to rue.

—Arthur Wallace Peach in *Munsey's Magazine*.

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## The California Garden

G. R. Gorton, Editor  
Office, Court House, San Diego, Cal.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

### The San Diego Floral Association

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### SOURCE OF CHAULMOOGRA OIL FOUND

*Continued from page 10*

of trees, some of them new to science. Among the collection brought back were 17 species of oak, some bearing edible acorns. Seeds of these were sent to the department. This region had been very little explored botanically, and the trip was accomplished with some difficulty. At a little jungle village called Thingannynon, one day's journey from the Siamese border, a tree was found greatly resembling *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, but, owing to the advanced season, no ripe fruit was obtainable. It is possible that it belonged to the species *Hydnocarpus*.

From Maulmein Prof. Rock went to Rangoon, Burma, by boat, and then made a difficult journey of many days by different methods of travel to Mawlaik, on the upper Chindwin River. He had been told that he would find the *Taraktogenos Kurzii* trees here, but on arriving at Mawlaik he was informed that he must go five or six days into the country to Kyokta. At Kyokta the information was more definite, and another journey was taken to the hills back of Kyokta. Here the principal part of the seeds which he sent home were obtained.

#### Fruits Are Filled With Seeds

The seeds are contained in a fruit the size of a large orange. They are closely packed and angular in appearance, due to mutual pressure. The fruit ripens in July and as Prof. Rock did not arrive in the respective locality until January it could not be collected, but nevertheless sufficient fresh seed was obtained. The natives will not go into the forests when the fruit is ripe because of bears, which prize the flesh of the fruit and

## Floral Association Meetings

Sept. 20, 1921, 8 P. M.

Place of meeting—home of E. E. White, 3100 2nd. St.

Subject—"Bulbs".

Bulbs for planting will be distributed at this meeting, and it is requested that surplus bulbs be brought for this purpose.

infest the forests at those times. The seeds are left by the bears and are picked up by monkeys and porcupines, which eat considerable quantities. Some are washed into the streams and are eaten by fish. The nauseous quality of the oil content is indicated by the fact that natives refuse to eat the species of fish which devour *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, saying that it will make them sick.

Subsequently Prof. Rock sailed from Burma to Calcutta and penetrated the tiger country of Bengal and into Assam. In northeastern Assam he visited two forest reserves, the Dibun and Berjan, situated near Rangajora, a jungle village on the Dibun River, a tributary of the Grahmaputta. *Taraktogenos Kurzii* was also found there, but as scattered individuals, and no ripe fruit was seen. *Gynocardia odorata* was not uncommon, and although it does not produce the Chaulmoogra oil of commerce it was thought for over 100 years to have been the source of the oil. Seeds of the *Gynocardia* were collected in quantities for growing and experimental purposes, its fruiting season being in the winter months.

## The FLOWER SHOP



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